the mouth, but altogether through the nasal passages: an instinctive feeling prompting it to supply the loss of that substance by sucking the teat of the mother. Dr. Prout, who analysed a portion of this substance at the request of the author, finds it to be composed principally of coagulated albumen slightly modified. The author regards it as a secretion from the tongue of the foal.

3. "Journal of the Weather, kept at High Wycombe during the year 1831, with monthly Observations," by James G. Tatem, Esq. Communicated by William Allen, Esq. F.R.S.

These tables exhibit the greatest elevations and depressions of the barometer and thermometer for the year 1831, together with the means of the observations, which were made at 8 A.M., 3 P.M., and 10 P.M.; the extremes of cold being given by a self-registering thermometer. The quantity of rain was measured every morning at 8 o'clock. The course of the wind is noted, and remarks subjoined, showing the results of a comparison with former years.

4. "Physical and Geological observations on the Lake of Oo near Bagneres de la Chou, in the year 1831," by M. Nerée Boubée, Professor of Geology at Paris. Communicated by P. M. Roget, M.D. Sec. R.S.

The author ascertained that the bottom of the lake, which is 230 French feet in depth, forms a level plane of great extent, and is covered with a stratum of mud composed of fine micaceous sand of a blue colour. The temperature of the bottom of the lake was 7° of the centigrade scale, at the middle 9°, at the surface 11°; that of the air varying from 14° to 15°. There was no indication of any current on the surface. A cascade 954 feet in height falls into the lake, carrying down the detritus of the surrounding rocks.

5. "Observations on the anatomy and habits of Marine Testaceous Mollusca, illustrative of their mode of feeding," by Edward Osler, Esq. Communicated by L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. F.R.S.

The author observes that in studying the physiology of the Mollusca, more satisfactory results may generally be obtained by tracing the organization connected with each important function, through different families, than by complete dissections of individual species; and, by thus connecting the study of function with that of structure, the zoologist is led to more certain inferences relating to those habits, the knowledge of which the pelagic character of the animal, and the difficulty of direct observation, would otherwise have rendered unattainable. The present paper is devoted to the anatomical investigation of the organs by which the food is received into the bodies of certain Mollusca. The herbivorous Mollusca which the author has examined have three modes of feeding. Some, as the *Trochus crassus*, browse with opposite horizontal jaws: others, as the *Turbo littoreus*, rasp their food with an armed tongue stretched over an elastic and moveable support: while others again, as the *Patella vulgata*, gorge it entire. The author enters into a minute anatomical description of the organs of manducation and deglutition, and also of that part of the nervous system situated in the neighbourhood of these organs, in each of these respective Mollusca,—illustrated by numerous draw-